

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY MATERIEL COMMAND
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AMC REGULATION
NO. 755-8

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Disposal of Supplies and Equipment

AUTHORIZING, ACCOMPLISHING, AND REPORTING
DEMILITARIZATION OF CLASS V MATERIEL

Supplementation is prohibited unless prior approval is obtained from the Commander, Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCAM-LG.

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*This regulation supersedes AMC-R 755-8, 30 October 1986, and change 1, 21 July 1988.

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

1-1. Purpose. This regulation prescribes responsibilities and procedures for authorizing, accomplishing, and reporting demilitarization of energetic Class V materiel to include conventional ammunition, bulk propellants, bulk explosives, large rockets, and guided missiles. This regulation does not provide guidance for the demilitarization of surety chemical, binary chemical, or nuclear weapon materiel/munitions.

1-2. Scope. This regulation applies to all U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC) major subordinate commands (MSC), demilitarization activities, and other installations and activities within AMC that plan, program, or execute authorized functions related to the demilitarization of energetic Class V materiel.

1-3. Policies. This regulation provides policy guidance for the management of energetic Class V items residing in the Resource Recovery and Disposition Account (RRDA/B5A) and other energetic materiels within AMC requiring demilitarization. The RRDA/B5A will be centrally managed with accountability residing at U.S. Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command (AMCCOM), Defense Ammunition Directorate (AMSMC-DS), and custodial records at the storing installation. The purpose of the RRDA/B5A is to provide visibility over demilitarization assets to the headquarters and to assure proper maintenance of accountable records.

CHAPTER 2

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

2-1. Scope. The provisions of this chapter apply to assets stored at those installations referenced in paragraph 1-2 and as directed by MSC or local guidance for all others.

2-2. Resource recovery and disposition account assets generation.

a. Transfer of assets into the RRDA/B5A is directed by--

(1) Department of Defense, Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) Inventory Control Points (ICP) for disposition of excess, obsolete, or uneconomically repairable materiel. Prior to this transfer per Department of Defense (DOD) 4160.21-M-1, DOD 5160.65M, and Army Regulation (AR) 710-1, the item must process through a system to ensure that reutilization, transfer, or sale options are explored. The major steps in this process are the Major Item Materiel Excess System (MIMEX) or Foreign Military Sales (FMS) offering. Nonstandard ammunition items screening is accomplished through the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDTE) Excess Ammunition Clearing House (REACH) data base operated jointly by U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School (USADACS) and U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM). Once the item(s) are in the RRDA, the evaluation process will continue to explore reuse, recycle, recovery, transfer and sale options for the complete item or components until all efforts have been exhausted.

(2) Installation commanders for local health, safety, or security considerations as specified by Department of the Army (DA) Pamphlet 738-750.

(3) Quality Assurance Specialists, Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS) within the limits of replacement cost, serviceability, and ownership as specified in DA Pamphlet 738-750.

b. The mechanisms for transferring assets to the RRDA/B5A will be specified in the Standard Depot System (SDS) User Manual, the Automated Data System Manual (ADSM) 18-LFA-FAX-ZZZ-UM-01, and appendix D of this regulation.

(1) Storage installations will initiate transactions for items residing at their location which fall within the DA Pamphlet 738-750 parameters of serviceability or safety hazard.

(2) SMCA ICP will follow internal procedures to initiate transactions from field service accounts into the RRDA/B5A. These internal procedures will assure appropriate coordination with other services and that technical guidance and capability exists at the storing installations.

(3) All requests for acceptance into the RRDA/B5A will be sent to AMCCOM by message (Commander, AMCCOM, ATTN: AMSMC-DSC, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000) or Electronic Mail (EMAIL) (dscl@ria-emh2.army.mil). A request for acceptance will include national stock number (NSN) or part number (PN), nomenclature, quantity, lot number, storage location, unit weight, filler (high explosive (HE), propellant, smokes, dyes, or chemicals) and Munition Items Disposition Action System (MIDAS) component characterization (if completed). The request will also advise that the item is safe for continued storage, provide required logistics data, and reference appropriate technical guidance for demilitarization. Upon coordination of this information and the determination of storage location operational requirements and capability, a response will be sent to the owner accepting shipment to the RRDA/B5A at a selected location. The storage location will receive a copy of this acceptance. The owner will then forward Military Standard Request and Issue Processing (MILSTRIP) documentation to the storing installation to transfer the assets into the RRDA/B5A.

(4) All requests for transfer to the RRDA/B5A for nonstandard assets which cannot be processed locally should be sent to AMCCOM by message (Commander, AMCCOM, ATTN: AMSMC-DSC, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000) or EMAIL (dscl@ria-emh2.army.mil). The materiel should be identified by NSN/part number/Management Control Number (MCN) with the descriptive nomenclature, quantity, lot/serial number, storage location, filler (high explosive, propellant, dyes, or chemicals), unit weight and MIDAS component characterization (if completed). Materiel that was originally identified to a valid NSN but has undergone changes to fit, form, or function must be uniquely identified and actions taken to preclude these assets from entering the wholesale, retail, or industrial account. The request must document that the item is safe for shipment and storage, is joint hazard classified, and that technical guidance has been developed for demilitarization. Following evaluation, authorization will be issued to ship the item to the RRDA/B5A at a selected location. The storage location will receive a copy of this acceptance. The owner will then ship the assets to the selected location. Documents will be annotated as being marked for the RRDA/B5A. Funding will be requested when required for non-SMCA assets.

c. During the demilitarization process, additional assets may be generated. Transfer of these assets to RRDA/B5A will be per the SDS User Manual, ADS Manual and guidance in appendix D of this regulation.

d. During maintenance operations, line rejects which are not authorized and funded for demilitarization on the maintenance program notice will be introduced into RRDA/B5A per paragraph 2-2a and appendix D of this regulation.

e. Packaging materiel and inert items that do not require mutilation, declassification or special demilitarization processing will not be placed in the RRDA/B5A.

f. Serviceable but used packing material and components will be processed as automatic returns according to AMCCOM's annual automatic

return memorandum or reported as excess to AMCCOM per chapter 7, AR 725-50.

g. Unserviceable generations of packing materiel will be processed to landfill or property disposal as appropriate per Supply Bulletin (SB) 755-1, Defense Reutilization and Marketing Services (DRMS) 4160.3, Volume 1, DOD 4160.21-M-1, and local environmental requirements. Explosive contaminated packaging materials will be processed at an approved treatment facility/site.

h. Metallic inert components, scrap material and packing materials generated during the demilitarization process will be certified free of explosive per DOD 4160.21M and transferred to Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office or the installation's salvage/scrap yard for sale on an "as generated" basis or disposed of according to locally approved procedures.

i. Nonstandard Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDTE) assets.

(1) RDTE munitions are normally consumed in testing, or demilitarized locally by RDTE organizations. In some cases, transfer to the RRDA/B5A is appropriate. Transfer will normally be limited to materiel meeting one or more of the following criteria--

(a) Nonstandard RDTE assets which must be processed by AMCCOM for regulatory reasons, or which cannot be used or demilitarized locally, or for which AMCCOM demilitarization is most cost effective will be reported by memorandum to AMCCOM (Commander, AMCCOM, ATTN: AMSMC-DSM, Rock Island, IL 61299-6000) requesting transfer to the RRDA/B5A. Nonstandard RDTE energetic materiel includes non-SMCA standard items used only at RDTE locations, experimental munitions, and prototypes.

(b) Use of special facilities or centrally located equipment is mandated by other directives. Examples would be small arms ammunition processed in the deactivation furnace (Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE) 1236M1) for metal recovery or the white phosphorus (WP) reclamation facility at Crane Army Ammunition Activity (CAAA).

(c) Special arrangements have been made as part of the RDTE program. An example would be transfer of prototypes to an AMCCOM demilitarization site for use in a pilot run to validate a new Depot Maintenance Work Requirement (DMWR) for demilitarization.

(d) The item is at a location which does not have the capability to destroy it or the quantity on hand exceeds the established open burning/open detonation (OB/OD) limit.

(e) Item is already located at an AMC facility, and return to the owning installation would not be cost effective.

(2) Additional criteria which must be met prior to transfer to the RRDA/B5A--

(a) Demilitarization procedures must be available for the item.

(b) The quantity must be within the service demilitarization workload forecast.

(c) An economic analysis meeting DOD 5160.65M criteria must show SMCA demilitarization is the most cost effective method. (This requirement can be waived by AMCCOM if AMCCOM processing is required by other policy or directives.)

(3) Prior to transfer to the RRDA/B5A, the materiel will be screened against the other services and RDTE requirements. The RDTE Excess Ammunition Clearing House (REACH) data base is the recommended system to accomplish this screening.

(4) All materiel transferred must be identified by NSN/PN/MCN. This information must be processed by AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM), prior to initiation of shipment or transfer to the RRDA/B5A. This information is normally provided through a DA Form 1988. Catalog data can be entered into the U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosives Safety (USATCES) Explosive Safety Information System (ESIMS) RDTE MCN data base. This system will generate a worksheet to facilitate meeting all requirements.

(5) In addition to catalog data, quantity, lot/serial number, storage location, technical data (component identification) and any additional data required to support demilitarization must be provided to AMCCOM.

(6) Where materiel was originally identified to a valid NSN but has undergone changes to fit, form, or function, it must be uniquely identified and actions taken to preclude these assets from entering the wholesale, retail, and/or industrial account.

(7) The request for transfer to the RRDA/B5A must document that the item is safe for shipment and storage, is joint hazard classified, and technical guidance is available to support demilitarization.

(8) Following a review by AMCCOM, authorization will be provided to ship the item. QASAS personnel at the shipping location will ensure that all appropriate documents and information are transferred to the gaining installation.

(9) The owner of the materiel is responsible for all shipping costs, and costs associated with transfer to the RRDA/B5A (documentation, special packaging, etc.). Once the materiel is at the final location and accepted into the RRDA/B5A, demilitarization funding will apply.

2-3. Hazardous waste account (B5E) generation. An inventory account system that includes explosive ordnance, manufacturing material, and processing and treatment residue that have been determined to be waste.

In order to ensure proper management of the hazardous waste material and the BE account, the following transactions shall take place--

a. Requests for transfer of hazardous waste from the active inventory to the BE account will be directed to Headquarters (HQ) IOC, ATTN: AMSMC-DSM (National Maintenance Point Division).

b. The National Maintenance Point Division, upon determining material should be placed in the hazardous waste account, will forward authorization to the Defense Accounting and Logistics Management Division (AMSMC-DSC).

c. The Defense Accounting and Logistics Management Division will provide documentation to the requesting activity upon receipt of authorization from the National Maintenance Point Division. The National Maintenance Point Division will maintain a document control register in order to maintain closed loop accountability of hazardous waste.

2-4. Demilitarization priorities. Workload priorities will be assigned by AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM) according to the following established definitions--

a. Priority 1 - Explosive Safety Hazard.

(1) Ammunition items that are discovered to be an imminent explosive safety hazard will be demilitarized immediately or as soon as possible.

(2) AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM) will be notified immediately by the most expedient method available of items that are to be destroyed (EMAIL dsml@ria-emh2.army.mil). Justification will be provided for the action. If funding is required to effect the disposition, a cost estimate and man-hour requirement should be provided with the notification. Installations are authorized to utilize overhead dollars to begin the demilitarization effort until funding is received from AMCCOM. A courtesy copy will be provided to AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSC) (dscl@ria-emh2.army.mil).

(3) Installations will provide AMCCOM (AMSMC-ABF) with a listing of items demilitarized due to explosive safety hazards. This information is required to be furnished to AMCCOM semi-annually.

b. Priority 2 - Security Concerns.

(1) Ammunition stored in the RRDA/B5A impacting security issues are to be corrected after all explosive safety hazard ammunition items have been processed and eliminated.

(2) Small quantities requiring less than 300 man-hours per undertaking are authorized under the installation's current miscellaneous service order. AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM) will be notified by memorandum or EMAIL (dsml@ria-emh2.army.mil) of the items that are to be destroyed. Notification will include required funding and man-hours to effect

demilitarization. A courtesy copy will be provided to AMSMC-DSC (dscl@ria-emh2.army.mil).

(3) Installations will provide AMCCOM (AMSMC-ABR) with a listing of items demilitarized under the service order. This information is required to be furnished to AMCCOM semiannually.

c. Priority 3 - Routine Items.

(1) Ammunition items stored in the RRDA/B5A which do not meet the requirements for Priority 1 or 2 and have an approved technology for disposition are classified as routine items.

(2) Installations will submit cost estimate/proposals to AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM) for inclusion in the next fiscal year's demilitarization program. AMCCOM will review the submitted proposals to assure that they are valid and executable. AMCCOM will then assign a priority to all valid projects according to the criteria delineated in appendix F of this regulation.

d. Priority 4 - Ammunition Items Requiring New Technology. Ammunition items submitted for demilitarization which do not have an approved procedure and/or technology will be given consideration for development of procedures and/or technology. These items will not be demilitarized until a procedure and/or technology is developed at which time the items will become Priority 3.

2-5. Demilitarization workload forecasting/budgeting.

a. A Demilitarization Business Plan will be produced annually and distributed to all AMC installations. This plan will cover the prior year (actual), current year, budget year, plus the 5 years of a Program Objective Memorandum (POM) period. It will function similarly to the Integrated Conventional Ammunition Maintenance Plan (ICAMP) in that current workload will be prioritized, process capabilities assessed, shortfalls identified, and required resources identified. This will serve as the basis for programming and budget justifications and improve program executability. The plan will be completed before January of each fiscal year for the President's budget preparation cycle.

b. Installation workload forecasting.

(1) Installation workload forecasting will be a joint effort for all installations in AMC. Each installation will be requested to provide demilitarization program proposals not later than 31 December of each year.

(2) These proposals will be based on assets in storage, demilitarization priorities, installation capabilities, and AMCCOM guidance. Installations are encouraged to evaluate the RRDA/B5A and target assets to be demilitarized based on the demilitarization priorities identified in paragraph 2-3 above. Assets evaluated for demilitarization candidacy should not be limited to just what is stored at the submitting installation.

(3) Program proposals will include National Stock Number (NSN), quantity, tonnage, storage space available, man-hours per unit, total cost per unit, a separate detailed break out of any facilitization requirements and donor materiels, total project cost, method of demilitarization, scrap proceeds expected and applicable approved technical guidance (such as DMWRs; Naval Sea (NAVSEA) Systems Command OP5, Standing Operating Procedures Regulation (USN) (SOPR); Technical Order (TO); Letter of Instruction (LOI); etc.), desired period of performance and Ammunition Peculiar Equipment (APE) requirements. Narratives will be provided as necessary.

(4) From the program proposals and the analysis of cost estimates, a 2-year installation workload forecast will be developed for use by AMCCOM and its installations. Consideration during the workload forecast process will include DMWRs, APE, and appropriate Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Occupational Safety and Health Agency (OSHA) documentation. This forecast will be subject to changes in priority, installation capability, and resource availability. Every effort will be made to limit significant changes to an installation's forecast at the total program level.

c. The conventional ammunition demilitarization budget is prepared by AMCCOM. The budget includes demilitarization requirements for all Army Continental United States (CONUS) wholesale sites (AMC, government-owned/contractor-operated (GOCO) or contractor-owned/contractor-operated (COCO) plants, arsenals, or storage depots) and any other contracting initiatives.

d. The budget requirements are based on the following criteria--

(1) Priorities as stated in paragraph 2-3 above.

(2) Installation capabilities and assets as identified in the Demilitarization Business Plan.

(3) Availability of manpower and other resources to execute the program during the forecast period.

(4) Tonnage required to reduce the RRDA/B5A stockpile to a manageable level and to maintain that level.

e. Funds programmed for ammunition demilitarization will not be used for any other purpose unless approved by AMC (AMCAM-LG).

2-6. Installation workloading. a. Installations will be workloaded based on the workload forecast with the following variables considered--

(1) Priorities as stated in paragraph 2-3 above.

(2) Available funds.

(3) Economic viability.

(4) Manpower.

(5) Other installation priority funded workload, such as shipping/receiving.

(6) Capability to perform demilitarization, e.g., environmentally acceptable facilities and processes.

(7) Successful execution of previously funded demilitarization projects.

b. Operation Authorization.

(1) All items requiring demilitarization for safety reasons are authorized per paragraph 2-3 a and b above. If urgent requirements arise at an installation, demilitarization will be authorized by telephone and confirmed by issuing an applicable Procurement Request Order Number (PRON) within 30 days. If funds are not available, AMCCOM will determine which previously authorized and funded program can be deferred and direct the appropriate command/activity of the program change.

(2) All items requiring demilitarization for security reasons are authorized per paragraph 2-3b above. Authorization for small quantities with a demilitarization effort of less than 300 man-hours for a single undertaking may be assumed utilizing the miscellaneous demilitarization service order.

(3) All items in the obligation plan scheduled for demilitarization shall have a demilitarization authorization issued by AMCCOM 1 month prior to the commencement of the demilitarization effort. This authorization statement is the Procurement Work Directive (PWD), Procurement Request Order Number (PRON) (AMC Form 1095) or Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) (DD Form 448). A copy of the authorization will be provided to the performing installations.

c. Funding.

(1) Ammunition demilitarization funds for all performing installations will be provided according to approved funding procedures.

(2) Ammunition demilitarization funding will be provided on a line item basis with the exception of safety requirements and small quantities requiring an effort of less than 300 man-hours per undertaking.

(3) Funded orders will be provided by AMCCOM for demilitarization work requiring more than 300 man-hours. Small quantities requiring less than 300 man-hours will be funded by the miscellaneous demilitarization service order program. Where small quantity items require effort over and above 300 man-hours, like items should be combined on project orders, where possible.

(4) Line rejects from maintenance operations will be funded for demilitarization with maintenance funds and disposition will be part of the maintenance project. Each installation should verify that the original maintenance scope of work includes the disposition instructions for line rejects.

(5) Disassembly required to generate components other than for demilitarization will be funded by the customer requesting the components. These efforts may be combined with demilitarization efforts when deemed most economically beneficial to AMCCOM or operationally beneficial to the performing installation.

2-7. Reporting. a. AMCCOM will send RRDA/B5A reports to AMC and other MSCs.

b. Class V conventional ammunition inventory included in the Inventory Control Point (ICP) files (Commodity Command Standard Systems (CCSS)) will be incorporated by AMCCOM into the Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS) Demilitarization Report Part 2B-RCS-CSGLD 1322(R1) utilizing AR 700-19.

c. Monthly demilitarization accomplishments, to include quantity in rounds, short tons and forecasted schedule, will be reported no later than the 10th calendar day of the following month to AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM) (by memorandum, data facsimile (DSN 793-3628/5388) or EMAIL (dsml@ria-emh2.army.mil)). The format for this report will be per appendix E of this regulation.

d. The U.S. Army Depot System Command (DESCOM) Program Status Report (PSR) (RCS DRCMM-326) (DESCOM Data Bank PCN K50BBY8304M) will reflect only Class V materiel for which a demilitarization authorization has been received. Reports will indicate the accomplishment for the reporting month, cumulative data to date and the proposed schedule. Schedules will reflect only those items for which facilities, manpower, and funds are available. DESCOM will distribute the report monthly.

e. All installations performing either demilitarization or sales of RRDA/B5A assets are required to estimate anticipated proceed returns for all funded and planned projects and/or sales. This information will be provided to AMCCOM (AMSMC-DSM) and reported on a quarterly basis in the following format--

Demilitarization PRON or Sale DODIC/NSN	TYPE Materiel	Volume of Scrap or Sale Turned In	WT (LB) or Total Scrap or Sale (\$)
946D106	Brass	17,890 lbs	12,586
	Steel	55,000 lbs	pending
1305-A065	Complete Rd	11,000 ea	5,235

f. The government plant clearance officer (PLCO) is responsible for verifying collections of proceeds. The PLCO will record dollar proceeds from sales of all materials generated and procured from the demilitarization or sales of conventional munitions. All proceeds from such sales will be recorded in a budget clearing account and uniquely identified in that account as "DEMILITARIZATION" proceeds. Each calendar quarter, the proceeds are to be transferred from the Demilitarization account to Defense Finance and Accounting Service, Defense Accounting Office - Indianapolis Center, Rock Island Office, ATTN: DFAS-INEM-BH-AT, Bldg 104, Rock Island, IL 61299-7610. The proceeds are to be used to finance additional demilitarization efforts. The budget clearing account mentioned above is 21F3875.1111 (A) and should be used by all installations performing RRDA/B5A demilitarization operations and sales for AMCCOM. This guidance applies to all installations accomplishing demilitarization actions on RRDA/B5A assets, including government owned/contractor operated and government-owned/government-operated facilities (GOGO).

CHAPTER 3

DEMILITARIZATION EXECUTION

3-1. Scope. This chapter applies to all AMC installations which perform ammunition demilitarization activities that represent an inherent risk to personnel, property, the environment, or security. Each installation will incorporate this guidance into their standing operating procedures (SOP). Government-owned, contractor-operated contracts will be modified to assure compliance with this guidance.

3-2. Accountability. a. Items in the RRDA/B5A will be subject to inventory per AR 740-17. Industrial assets, RDTE assets, or other local accounts will be on auditable accountable records. The accountable records will be verified to be correct or will be corrected by an inventory adjustment (Inventory Adjustment Report (DA Form 444)/Report of Survey (DA Form 4697)) as required by AR 735-11.

b. Installations will maintain a financial account per AR 37-1 and a property account per AR 710-2, AR 735-5, and AR 735-11 that provide an audit trail of all actions.

c. Each project order (AMC Form 1095) issued by AMCCOM will include a document number to be used on all transactions related to RRDA/B5A assets authorized by the project order. For those safety and miscellaneous actions (service orders funded) authorized at the installation, a document number will be locally assigned using the Department of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) assigned to the installation (see appendix D).

d. Transfers of Class V materiel into the RRDA/B5A will be per paragraph 2-2.

e. Assets will remain in the RRDA/B5A or on other applicable accountable records until actual disposition takes place to assure visibility of items and closed-loop accountability.

f. Two documents will be used to assure visibility and closed-loop accountability. The Ammunition Transfer Record (DA Form 4508) or equivalent document will be used to move ammunition from the storage location to the actual point of demilitarization. This form will perpetuate the document number used to adjust the accountable record and will contain the certificate of demilitarization which is to be maintained for a minimum of 3 years. Within 2 working days of demilitarization, the document number will be converted to a D9Z document with an M management code and processed to the accountable record. This will delete the item from record.

g. The Ammunition Transfer Record will be considered the local demilitarization work order. It will be signed by the supervisor responsible for demilitarization operations.

3-3. Ammunition surveillance. a. Operations involving the demilitarization of conventional ammunition and processing related packing component will be reviewed by a Quality Assurance Specialist, Ammunition Surveillance (QASAS). Onsite visits will verify compliance with safety requirements listed in current SOPs, depot maintenance work requirements (DMWR), letters of instructions (LOI), and applicable technical manuals.

b. An SOP prepared per AMC-R 700-107 will be maintained and will include specific ammunition surveillance responsibilities involving the demilitarization process. In addition to general ammunition surveillance requirements, the SOP will verify that the following specialized Class V functions are performed--

(1) Assure that returned packing materiel which could be a candidate for sale through Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) or installation salvage or scrap facilities are properly treated and certified for disposition. Procedures for inspection and certification of returned packing material are contained in paragraph 3-11 of this regulation, paragraph 2-3b of SB 742-1, and DOD 4160.21-M-1.

(2) Assure adequacy of demilitarization and decontamination processes performed by the installation activity generating scrap materiel. This includes items requiring mutilation per DOD 4160.21M/21-M-1. Inspection and certification of metallic scrap generated from demilitarization operations will be according to procedures contained in paragraph 3-12 of this regulation.

c. The installation Ammunition Surveillance element, in conjunction with Ammunition Operations element, will establish a quality audited process to ensure prompt treatment of any materiel scheduled for demilitarization which could otherwise become more hazardous if retained in storage. Utilization of Depot Surveillance Record (DSR) cards may be considered as an optimum means of maintaining visibility of these potentially high risk items. Surveillance will work closely with operating personnel and safety offices to assure priority is placed on the disposition of these items. All reclaimed propellant must be certified as stable for continued storage prior to reuse or sale. Specific guidance and instructions for determining chemical stability of propellant is contained in SB 742-1300-094-2.

d. Ammunition Surveillance personnel responsible for monitoring demilitarization operations will be provided a schedule of demilitarization operations. The QASAS and Ammunition Operation elements will establish a schedule of onsite reviews/audits to verify operations conducted are under control from both a safety and surveillance perspective. A QASAS or certified surveillance inspector will conduct scheduled onsite reviews/audits which are considered mandatory checkpoints in the process verification audit.

e. Documentation.

(1) Results of all surveillance inspections of demilitarization operations will be documented.

(2) Reports will identify, as a minimum, date and time of the visit, type of operation, supervisor in charge, SOP number and any deficiencies noted.

(3) Any deficiencies found will be corrected immediately and reported through formal channels and an audit trail established to ensure higher level management attention to these matters.

3-4. Demilitarization operations. a. An item is transferred into the RRDA/B5A after being declared either unserviceable and uneconomically repairable, obsolete or excess. This action is initiated by the Owning Service, Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition (SMCA) or by the storing installation in the case of unserviceable items which have a low dollar value or are an existing safety hazard. Items presenting a safety hazard do not require transfer to the RRDA/B5A prior to treatment.

b. At the installation, a coordinated effort must take place to assure timely, efficient, safe and legal demilitarization occurs.

c. An approved demilitarization procedure must be available at the installation or provided with the demilitarization authorization document prior to installation acceptance of a demilitarization program. The installation must also have the capability to comply with the provisions of the approved demilitarization procedure.

d. A local SOP, which has been prepared, reviewed, and approved per AMC-R 700-107, must be completed prior to commencement of any demilitarization operation. Personnel must follow the approved SOP for each step of the operation.

e. All operating personnel working demilitarization projects must be trained and certified per **AMC-R 350-4**.

f. Operations involving inspection and certification of packing materiel and metallic scrap generated from demilitarization operations will be accomplished according to procedures contained in paragraphs 3-11 and 3-12 of this regulation.

3-5. Safety. Safety is of paramount importance during the planning and execution of demilitarization operations. Operations will be conducted per AR 385-64, DA PAM 385-64, **AMC-R 385-100**, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (OSHA) and/or other approved technical guidance. The SOPs will be prepared per AMC-R 700-107 and will normally be based on appropriate DMWRs and/or LOIs. When SOPs are not based on DMWRs or LOIs, each situation must be considered unique due to the wide variety of materiel to be demilitarized. In these situations, a hazard analysis should be prepared per AMC-R 385-100 and AMC-R 700-107. When a waiver from a mandatory safety requirement is essential in order to accomplish an assigned task, the need for the waiver will be fully justified in a Request for Waiver. Operations predicated on approval of such waiver will not be initiated until approval has been granted.

3-6. Industrial hygiene. a. Demilitarization of conventional ammunition could expose workers to chemical and physical stresses which may cause sickness and impair health. Specific precautions should be taken to recognize, evaluate, and control these conditions during the process review.

b. Demilitarization operations will be evaluated by competent safety and health personnel to include an industrial hygienist (IH). The IH shall work with management to identify potential hazards, quantify actual exposures, become involved in designing engineering controls to reduce exposures to acceptable levels, and advise personnel on the use of personal protective devices.

c. The IH will incorporate all demilitarization operations into the overall installation industrial hygiene or safety program to include the occupational health hazards inventory. The IH will ensure that all workplace measurements are provided to the responsible occupational health clinic tasked with providing medical surveillance for demilitarization employees. The IH should be included in a program to provide health education to employees tasked to participate in demilitarization operations and may become exposed to harmful chemical or physical stresses. Typical demilitarization exposure to chemical or physical stresses include noise, heat, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, non-ionizing radiation (UV), asbestos, eye hazards, and systemic poisoning from nitro-based explosives.

d. Specific Army regulations that pertain to establishing an industrial hygiene program will be followed. These regulations include AR 11-34 (The Army Respiratory Protective Program), AR 40-5 (Preventive Medicine), TB MED 501 (Occupational and Environmental Health: Hearing Protection), TB MED 502 (Occupational and Environmental Health Respiratory Protection Program), TB MED 503 (The Army Industrial Hygiene Program), TB MED 506 (Occupational and Environmental Health Occupation Vision), and TB MED 507 (Occupational and Environmental Prevention, Treatment and Control of Heat Injury).

3-7. Environmental requirements. a. General. It is an AMC policy to assure compliance with Executive Order 12088 (Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards). This executive order requires all Federal, State, and local environmental regulations be complied with in all propellant, explosives, and pyrotechnics (PEP) and PEP-related demilitarization/treatment/ disposal operations. Demilitarization operations are subject, but not limited to the Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Noise Control Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

(1) All PEP and PEP-related demilitarization operations which demilitarize the item by open burning, open detonation, incineration, or other treatment unrelated to use, reuse, reclamation, or sale are governed by hazardous waste management regulations and may be governed by air and/or water pollution control regulations.

(2) The necessary permit(s) must be obtained from the appropriate authority(ies) prior to actual conduct of any demilitarization operation.

(3) Each installation commander is responsible for ensuring that all demilitarization operations under his/her purview comply with all applicable environmental regulations and permit conditions/requirements.

(4) Installations will incorporate into local SOPs and regulations the conditions/requirements contained in the RCRA hazardous waste Part B permit and all other applicable environmental regulations and permits that pertain to the demilitarization operation for which the SOP is written.

(5) All applicable DMWRs, LOIs, or other documentation utilized to support the demilitarization operations must be reviewed by the installation environmental coordinator to ensure there are no conflicts with applicable environmental regulations and permits. All conflicts must be resolved in favor of the environmental regulations or permits prior to actual conduct of the demilitarization operation except for bonafide emergency situations when the installation commander authorizes demilitarization/treatment/disposal action and coordination with appropriate environmental regulatory officials has been effected.

(6) Documentation of the detailed chemical, physical, and quantitative characteristics of any PEP and PEP-related materials to be demilitarized must be obtained prior to demilitarization according to the installation hazardous waste analysis plan. This documentation may be extracted from existing data (i.e., specification data sheets) or derived from laboratory analysis. Representative samples of residues resulting from treatment operations (i.e., ash, sludge, baghouse dust, etc.) must be tested for the appropriate hazardous waste characteristics prior to ultimate disposition. Such materials will be considered hazardous waste unless it can be shown that the residual is not derived from a listed hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D and that it does not exhibit any hazardous waste characteristics as defined in 40 CFR 261.21-261.24.

b. General Facility Standards for Hazardous Waste PEP Demilitarization/Treatment/Disposal Operations. Under RCRA hazardous waste management regulations, there are a number of general facility standards which are common to all demilitarization operations. In order to ensure that all installations conducting hazardous waste demilitarization, treatment or disposal operations are in compliance with these standards, the following minimum requirements are established--

(1) General waste analysis. A written hazardous waste analysis plan is required to be developed according to 40 CFR 265.13 for all wastes generated from all applicable demilitarization operations performed at installations that are subject to hazardous waste management regulations. The hazardous waste plan must include waste analysis

parameters, test methods used to obtain the parameters, sampling method used to obtain a representative sample of the waste for analysis, and the review and update frequency of the initial waste analyses.

(2) Personnel Training.

(a) Installation commanders must designate a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures to include knowledge of demilitarization operations. The designee will direct a training program which includes instruction that teaches demilitarization personnel hazardous waste management procedures and contingency plan implementation. The training program will be in sufficient detail to assure performance of duties in compliance with environmental permit conditions/requirements and without release of hazardous waste to the environment.

(b) Environmental coordinators/designees should attend, at a minimum, the Environmental Coordinators Course (taught at the U.S. Army Logistics Management College, Fort Lee, Virginia) and the Environmental Requirements for Demilitarization Course (taught at the U.S. Army Defense Ammunition Center and School, Savanna Army Depot Activity, Savanna, Illinois) within 1 year of their appointment as environmental coordinators.

(c) Demilitarization personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with environmental requirements as specifically defined in Title 40, CFR, Part 264.16 (a)(1) of the RCRA hazardous waste management regulations and Hazardous Waste Operations Training as required by 29 CFR 1910.120(p). This training program must be completed within 6 months after the date of their employment or assignment to the facility or to a new position at the facility. Employees who have not completed this training program must not work in unsupervised positions. Additionally, demilitarization personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training.

(3) General Inspection Requirements.

(a) An internal self-audit inspection of the demilitarization facilities shall be conducted by either appropriate environmental officials at the installation or by representatives from HQ AMC/AMCCOM. The internal inspection shall be conducted at least once every 2 years. The installation shall also conduct an abbreviated inspection of the demilitarization facilities not less than once a quarter to ensure compliance with applicable permits, environmental regulations, and SOPs. All inspections will be followed by a written report to the installation commander identifying deficiencies and recommended corrective actions.

(b) Demilitarization facility operators will develop and follow a written inspection schedule according to 40 CFR 264.15 and 265.15. They must comply with specific inspection requirements for specific demilitarization/treatment/disposal facilities as stipulated in 40 CFR 264 and 265. A written policy for recordkeeping will be developed

at each installation conducting demilitarization/treatment/disposal operations which will establish the responsible individual(s) and office(s) (by name and location) for the maintenance and storage of required operating records (manifests, waste analysis, training files, inspection reports). A copy of this policy shall be filed in the environmental coordinator's office. Record-keeping tasks must be delineated in the demilitarization SOPs.

c. Specific Environmental Requirements for Hazardous Waste PEP Demilitarization/Treatment/Disposal Operations.

(1) Open Burning (OB). Open burning of hazardous waste PEP is prohibited except as allowed by 40 CFR 265.382 for the open burning of waste explosives. Waste explosives are defined by the above regulation to include wastes which have the potential to detonate and bulk military propellants which cannot safely be disposed of through other modes of treatment.

(a) All OB operations of hazardous waste PEP require a state and/or local air emission permit in addition to a hazardous waste permit. Operations must be conducted in strict compliance with all requirements/conditions of these permits.

(b) All OB operations must be conducted in a containment device such as a metal pan. An exception to this is OB static firing of missile or large rocket motors (e.g., Polaris/ Pershing), where a containment device is not practical. If a containment device is not used, additional monitoring and permit requirements may exist.

(c) Residuals of hazardous PEP (either characteristic or listed as described in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D, respectively) from OB operations are considered to be hazardous waste for their original characteristics and any additional one which may have been added (i.e., Toxic Characteristic Leaching Process (TCLP) as a result of the OB operation. Therefore, representative samples of ash residues must be tested for TCLP and reactivity by the card gap and the detonation/deflagration transition test (DDT). If the samples prove to be reactive, the ash residuals can be reburned and tested again or disposed of as a hazardous waste. If the residues tested have leaching characteristics the materiel must be disposed of as hazardous waste. If documentation for ash residues from previous OB operations exist, the data can be used in lieu of testing the ash. Once proven to be nonreactive, and if no other hazardous waste characteristics are shown, the ash residuals may be disposed of according to local nonhazardous industrial waste regulations. If the sample tests positive for any other hazardous waste characteristics, then the ash residuals must be handled, stored and disposed of according to all applicable hazardous waste regulations. All residuals must be removed from the burning grounds and placed in regulated hazardous waste storage or ultimately disposed of according to the appropriate regulations within 90 days.

(d) Open burning of hazardous waste is prohibited except for the open burning of waste explosive according to 40 CFR 265.382. Open burning of spent halogenated solvents and non- halogenated solvents

identified by 40 CFR 261.31 and 40 CFR 261.32 which are not explosive contaminated is expressly forbidden within this command. Authorization to open burn any explosive liquid, solvent or otherwise, or sludge must be requested in writing from the MSC environmental office. Such requests must be supported by analytical data or records maintained at the installation or by a written safety determination that the contaminated liquid has the capability or potential to detonate.

(e) OB of hexachloroethane (HC), colored smokes, white phosphorus (WP), red phosphorus (RP), and riot control munitions (e.g., chloroacetophenone (CS) and O-chlorobenzamalonitrile (CN)) is prohibited. WP munitions can be demilitarized in the phosphorus demilitarization facility at Crane Army Ammunition Activity, IN. OB of these munitions will only be allowed for emergency destruction purposes. Such emergency actions must be authorized by the installation commander and coordination with appropriate regional U.S. Environmental Protection Agency office and appropriate State regulatory officials must be effected.

(2) Open Detonation (OD). Open detonation of hazardous waste is prohibited except as allowed by 40 CFR 265.382 for the OD of waste explosives. Waste explosives include materiel which has the potential to detonate and bulk military propellants which cannot safely be disposed of through other modes of treatment.

(a) Open detonation operations may require State and/or local air emission permits in addition to a hazardous waste permit. Operations must be conducted in strict compliance with all conditions/requirements of these permits.

(b) After each day's operations, surface exposed scrap metal, casings, fragments, and related items shall be recovered from the OD grounds and disposition will be according to local SOPs.

(c) After each detonation, a search of the surrounding area shall be made for unexploded ordnance. Items or materiel such as lumps of explosives or unfuzed ammunition may be recovered and prepared for the next detonation per DA PAM 385-64 or other applicable regulations. Recovery and detonation of fuzed ammunition shall be performed according to local SOPs.

(d) OD operations will be assessed for noise impacts per chapter 7, AR 200-1. Noise pollution sources will be incorporated into the Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Program.

(e) OD of HC, colored smoke, WP, RP, and riot control munitions is prohibited except for emergency destruction (see 3-7c(1)(e) above).

(3) Deactivation Furnaces (APE 1236M1), Explosive Waste Incinerators (EWI), Slurry-fed Incinerators, and Fluidized-bed Incinerators:

(a) These units, when used for treatment of munitions, are considered hazardous waste incinerators and must be permitted and operated as such. Additionally, State and local air emission permits must be obtained and followed.

(b) The SOPs for these units shall incorporate permit conditions/requirements such as contingency plan implementation, waste analysis, training, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(c) New or reactivated units will require a full RCRA Part B permit and an air emission permit before the facility can be constructed or begin operations. In addition, a Health Risk Assessment will be conducted for units as required by Federal or State regulatory officials.

d. PEP-Contaminated Material.

(1) PEP-contaminated material may not be classified as hazardous waste. This material has been in contact with PEP, but potentially contain only insignificant (minuscule) quantities of PEP. Examples of these materials are packing boxes, packing material, empty shells, rags, sweeping compound and gloves.

(2) PEP-contaminated material must be treated to meet Army safety requirements. Open Burning, flashing or other decontamination methods may be utilized for this material, provided the necessary emission permits and approval are obtained. Separate pads (pans) must be established within the burning ground for hazardous waste and for contaminated material.

(3) Residuals from the burning or flashing of PEP-contaminated material may exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of toxic leaching due to the presence of metals in the waste. Therefore, such residuals must be tested for toxic leaching characteristics in order to determine their ultimate disposition (hazardous waste landfill or nonhazardous waste landfill). If determined to be a toxic leaching hazard the residuals must be managed under the provisions of the RCRA hazardous waste management regulations.

(4) Flashing furnaces, contaminated wastes processors (CWP), and air curtain destructors are designed exclusively for processing contaminated materials. As such, they are permitted only under air emission regulations. No action will be taken to obtain permits for these facilities as hazardous waste treatment facilities, unless specifically approved by the appropriate MSC environmental office and HQ AMC (AMCEN-A). No hazardous waste will be processed through these facilities under current permit status.

e. Recovered material from Weapons and Ammunition Testing.

(1) Material recovered from material testing areas can be fully functioned items or items that did not function as intended.

(a) Fully functioned items could possibly contain negligible quantities of PEP and are considered as PEP- contaminated material.

These items are required to be decontaminated due to safety considerations, as discussed in paragraph d above, before release for recycle/disposition. These items must be treated at sites designated for treatment of PEP-contaminated material.

(b) Items that did not function as intended will be detonated in place if safety considerations dictate. Those which can be recovered and safely moved per the appropriate safety regulations and will be treated in a RCRA regulated treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facility. All requirements covered in this policy for hazardous waste operations will apply.

(2) Whenever feasible, fully functioned (nonhazardous waste) items should be separated from items that did not function as intended to minimize the quantities of material treated in a permitted PEP treatment facility.

3-8. Weather. a. When conducting Open Burning/Open Detonation (OB/OD) and static firing demilitarization operations, special attention will be given to the weather conditions. In order to assure that appropriate weather conditions are considered, each installation having an OB/OD or static firing demilitarization area will have a survey conducted by the Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (CHPPM) formerly the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA). The purpose of this survey is to provide assistance in complying with the monitoring, recording, and operational requirements of this regulation. Installations will submit requests for survey through command channels to Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-A, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

b. Installations will record and maintain weather data whenever OB/OD or static firing demilitarization operations are conducted. A weather data checklist is provided at appendix B, which includes sources for obtaining weather information, recording intervals and go-ahead limits. In order to ensure favorable weather conditions exist, a weather forecasting consisting of the conditions listed in appendix B, will be obtained and recorded prior to scheduling daily demilitarization operations for that shift. If all factors required by appendix B, are favorable, preparations for detonations, burns and static firings may begin. Immediately prior to the execution of each operation, the conditions required by appendix B, will be recorded. Copies of the completed weather data forms will be maintained by the installation environmental coordinator for a minimum of 3 years.

c. Compliance with the following conditions for OB/OD or static firing demilitarization operations is required unless local, State, or Federal regulations or permit requirements are more stringent--

(1) Operations will not be conducted during electrical storms, thunderstorms, or during periods of forecasted high probability (50 percent or greater as given by the local National Weather Service (NWS) or as determined by experienced OB/OD operations personnel) of such.

(2) Operations will not be conducted during periods of precipitation or high probability (75 percent or greater as given by the NWS or as determined by experienced OB/OD operations personnel) of such.

(3) Operations shall be restricted to periods when surface average windspeed is more than 3 miles per hour and less than 20 miles per hour, with gusts less than 30 miles per hour and from a direction which will not carry emission products over any publicly accessible area within 1 mile of the demilitarization site.

(4) Operations will not be conducted during periods of reduced visibility (less than 1 mile).

(5) Operations shall not be carried out when the estimated cloud cover is greater than 80 percent and the cloud ceiling is estimated at less than 2000 feet.

(6) OB/OD operations shall not be initiated until at least one-half hour after sunrise and will be concluded by at least one-half hour before sunset.

(7) OB/OD operations will not be conducted during periods of local air quality advisories/alerts.

(8) Installations will operate under any and all constraints identified by the Installation Compatible Use Zone (ICUZ) Plan.

d. If all of the above operational requirements are met, inversion conditions should not be a problem for either open burning or static firing demilitarization operations. For open detonation operations, under some conditions, an inversion or other weather parameters may occur, resulting in noise complaints. If this should happen, assistance may be requested from Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, ATTN: AMCEN-A, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

3-9. Security. Procedures providing for the security on munitions within AMC are as prescribed by DOD 5100.76M, chapter 12 of DOD 5160.65M, and AR 190-11. There are no separate security procedures and/or requirements relative to the handling of items identified for demilitarization. All items designated as sensitive and assigned a risk category retain that status until such time as demilitarization or other recertification criteria has been in fact accomplished.

3-10. Storage. a. DOD, DA, and AMC standards for the storage and handling of ammunition and explosives will be maintained for assets in the RRDA/B5A.

b. Ammunition in the RRDA/B5A will be stored per safety regulations and appropriate AMC storage drawings. Specific guidance addressing proper storage of the small lots and multiple package configurations typically found in storage of demilitarization account materiel is

provided in AMC Drawing 1948 4146, Storage in Approved Structures of Small Quantities/Lots of Ammunition, Including Use of Storage Aids, March 1984. If safety, security, and accountability of the materiel will not be compromised, variation from existing storage criteria is authorized as follows--

(1) Items stored in structurally sound containers that can be sealed and securely fastened will not be repackaged solely to meet Department of Transportation/United Nations (DOT/UN) package specifications. RRDA/B5A materiel will be packaged to meet DOT/UN specifications prior to any movement over public highways.

(2) Repackaging of RRDA/B5A materiel in storage will not be accomplished for the sole purpose of achieving one light box per pallet or per lot.

(3) RRDA/B5A materiel that is stored in containers previously marked as "light boxes" will not be remarked solely to comply with the latest revision of U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command Drawing 8796522 or MIL-STD 129.

3-11. Disposal of containers and packing material. a. All packing materiel and containers destined for DRMO/scrap salvage yard will require a 100-percent visual inspection, x-ray (fluoroscope) or weighing by a certified operator to assure the absence of any dangerous materiel. Inspections are to be conducted to prevent dangerous materiel from being turned in to the DRMO and subsequently sold to unsuspecting persons. All personnel involved in these operations should be made aware of the reasons for the inspections and the consequences of an incomplete inspection.

b. The container inspection and certification process must include the following--

(1) The physical opening, x-ray or weighing of all containers.

(2) A means of identifying operator responsible for the inspection (stamps, decals, etc.).

(3) A means to prevent and identify tampering with units after inspection and prior to movement to DRMO (lead seals on large objects or the strapping of smaller containers to a pallet).

(4) Designation of a secure, well marked area for the storage of materiel awaiting transportation to DRMO.

(5) Submission of a certificate of inertness as a part of the turn-in documentation by the supervisor and/or supervisor designee of the operation.

(6) Random sampling (as a minimum) by Quality Assurance personnel to verify the adequacy of the inspection process and assure that the certificate of the operational supervisor is valid.

c. The following specific guidance will be included in the container inspection process, when applicable--

(1) Only ammunition operators trained and certified per AMC-R 350-4 will perform these inspections.

(2) Each operator will be assigned a permanent means of identification (stamps, decals, numbers, etc.) which will be utilized by him/her on all inspection efforts. A local procedure for control of the devices will be developed and maintained.

(3) All personnel authorized to inspect materiel destined for DRMO scrap salvage yard should be identified and listings made available to DRMO and Installation Quality Organizations.

(4) Only qualified operators will be authorized to perform x-raying. An operations log will be maintained by the operators and x-ray equipment will be checked for proper functioning prior to beginning operations.

(5) Containers physically opened should be stamped (operator identified) on the interior and exterior to indicate that they have been inspected.

(6) Containers x-rayed or weighed will be stamped (operator identified) on the exterior and additionally marked X-rayed or weighed.

(7) The inspection process should include the passage over a conveyor or table system with the lids open (where size permits).

(8) Inner packs should be removed from outer packs and unitized separately.

(9) Containers with lids designed for removal during normal handling will have lids removed and unitized separately. Containers should be unitized upside down, if possible, on pallets and banded.

(10) All cylindrical and end-opening containers shall be unitized with the openings facing in the same direction. If these items are not transferred to DRMO/scrap salvage yard immediately, they must be stored in a secure area to prevent tampering.

(11) Any evidence of tampering (broken seals or banding) will require reinspection.

(12) Unserviceable packing and preservation material (paper, cardboard, excelsior, padding, etc.) generated from explosive operations, will be inspected to preclude the presence of hazardous material prior to local disposal.

(13) In order to prevent duplication of work, the process identified in paragraph 3-10b and 3-10c(1-12) above could be performed at the time the containers are emptied.

d. Installations will incorporate the required steps listed above in local SOPs, as appropriate.

3-12. Disposal of metallic scrap. a. All scrap destined for DRMO/scrap salvage yard will require a 100-percent visual inspection or certified approved demilitarization process to assure the absence of any material of a dangerous nature. Inspections are to be conducted to prevent dangerous materiel from being turned into the DRMO/scrap salvage yard and subsequently sold to unsuspecting persons. All personnel involved in these operations should be made aware of the reasons for the inspections and the consequences of an incomplete inspection.

b. The scrap inspection and certification process must include the following--

(1) The visual inspection of each piece of scrap and the segregation and reprocessing of any suspect material.

(2) The treatment (flashing, chemical, etc.) of suspect scrap generated from open detonation.

(3) A means of identifying containers of scrap to operators and to operational records (demo logs, furnace temperature charts, work orders, etc.).

(4) Submission of a certificate of inertness as a part of the turn-in documentation by the supervisor and/or supervisor designee of the operation.

(5) Random sampling (as a minimum) by Quality Assurance personnel to verify the adequacy of the inspection process and assure that the certificate of the operational supervisor is valid.

c. The following specific guidance should be included in the scrap inspection and certification process, where applicable--

(1) Only ammunition operators trained and certified per AMC-R 350-4 will perform these operations.

(2) Each operator will be assigned a permanent means of identification (stamps, decals, numbers, etc.) which will be utilized by him/her on all inspection efforts. A local procedure for control of the devices will be developed and maintained. NOTE: This stamping procedure pertains to stamping the container holding the scrap. Stamping of each individual piece of scrap is not required.

(3) All personnel authorized to inspect materiel destined for DRMO/scrap salvage yard should be identified and listings made available to DRMO and Installation Quality Organizations.

(4) Scrap generated from the deactivation/flashing furnace requires only a sampling inspection as long as the process remains within

specified control limits. When process goes out the control limits, scrap must be passed over some form of conveyor or table in order to permit 100 percent inspection of all materiel produced when the control limits were not maintained.

d. Installations will incorporate the required steps listed above in local SOPs, as appropriate.

CHAPTER 4

REVIEW OF AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION PROGRAMS
AND POLICIES

4-1. Review of ammunition demilitarization programs. AMCCOM (AMSMC-DS) will host, as a minimum, an annual ammunition demilitarization review with participation by AMC organizations with demilitarization programs. This review will be held during the 2d quarter of the fiscal year. The review will examine the demilitarization workload, assist in the formulation of the demilitarization program budget, review accomplishment against planned programs, discuss problems, and if required, assign responsibilities for corrective action.

4-2. Policy review. As a portion of the annual review of demilitarization programs, AMC-R 755-8 will be reviewed for update, clarity, and conformity to current policies. This review will be the responsibility of USADACS, SMCAC-TD, Savanna, IL 61074-9639 with recommendations sent forward to AMC, ATTN: AMCAM-LG, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

4-3. Compliance verification. Review teams established by AMC-R 740-17 and AMC-R 700-9 will verify compliance with this regulation during their normally scheduled review cycle. Review teams established by AR 385-10 will verify compliance with safety requirements during their normally scheduled review cycle.

The proponent of this regulation is the United States Army Materiel Command. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the Commander, HQ AMC, ATTN: AMCAM-LG, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333-0001.

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APPENDIX A

REFERENCES

A-1. Department of Defense Publications.

- a. DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Disposal Manual (Restructured).
- b. DOD 4160.21-M-1, Defense Demilitarization Manual (Restructured).
- c. DOD 5160.65-M, Implementing Joint Conventional Ammunition Policies and Procedures.
- d. DOD 5160.65M, Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition.
- e. DOD 5100.76M, Physical Security of Sensitive Conventional Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.
- f. DOD 6055.9-STD, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.

A-2. Army Regulations.

- a. AR 11-34, The Army Respiratory Protective Program.
- b. AR 25-30, The Army Integrated Publishing and Printing Program.
- c. AR 37-100-FY, The Army Management Structure, Appropriations and Funds Available for Obligation, Expense, Expenditures.
- d. AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine.
- e. AR 75-1, Malfunctions Involving Ammunition and Explosives.
- f. AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement.
- g. AR 700-19, Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System (WARS).
- h. AR 700-127, Integrated Logistic Support.
- i. AR 190-11, Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.
- j. AR 420-47, Facilities Engineering, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management.
- k. AR 710-1, Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System.
- l. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program.
- m. AR 725-50, The Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.
- n. AR 385-64, U.S. Army Explosive Safety Program.

A-3. Army Pamphlet.

- a. DA PAM 738-750, The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS).
- b. DA PAM 385-64, Ammunition and Explosive Safety Standards.

A-4. Technical Manuals.

- a. TM 9-1300-277, General Instructions for Demilitarization/Disposal of Conventional Munitions.
- b. TM 43-0001-47, Army Equipment Data Sheets - Ammunition Peculiar Equipment.
- c. TM 9-1300-200, Ammunition, General.
- d. TM 9-1300-206, Ammunition and Explosive Standards.
- e. TM 9-1300-214, Military Explosives.
- f. TM 9-1300-250, Ammunition Maintenance.

A-5. Technical Bulletins.

- a. TB 9-1300-256, Ammunition National Stock Numbers and Department of Defense Ammunition Codes.
- b. TB 9-1300-385, Munitions Suspended or Restricted.
- c. TB MED 501, Occupational and Environmental Health: Hearing Conservation.
- d. TB MED 502, Occupational and Environmental Health Respiratory Protection Program.
- e. TB MED 503, The Army Industrial Hygiene Program.
- f. TB MED 506, Occupational and Environmental Health Occupation Vision.
- g. TB MED 507, Occupational and Environmental Prevention, Treatment and Control of Heat Injury.

A-6. Supply Bulletins.

- a. SB 742-1, Ammunition Surveillance Procedures.
- b. SB 742-1300-94-2, Charge, Propelling, Various and Propellant, Bulk, Ammunition Surveillance Procedures.
- c. SB 755-1, Disposition of Used Ammunition Packing Material and Certain Specified Ammunition Components.

A-7. AMC Regulations.

a. AFSCR/AFLCR 136-5/AMC-R 75-2/NAVMAT Inst 8027.1,
Demilitarization Related to Design or Modification of Ammunition Items.

b. AMC-R 700-15, Integrated Logistics Support.

c. AMC-R 700-107, Safety, Preparation of SOPs for Ammunition
Operations.

d. AMC-R 350-4, Training and Certification Program for Personnel
Working on Ammunition Operations.

e. AMC-R 740-17, Inventory and Accountability.

f. AMC-R 700-9, The AMC Ammunition Review and Assistance Program.

A-8. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

a. CFR Title 40, Environmental Protective Agency.

b. CFR Title 49, Department of Transportation.

APPENDIX B

WEATHER DATA STATISTICS FORMS

B-1. Instructions for completing AMC Form 2887-R-E, Weather Data Statistics - Open Detonation.

a. The purpose of the Weather Data Statistics form is to document weather conditions prior to and at completion of each open detonation site operation. The information collected will enable operators to determine adequacy of environmental conditions for demolition range use.

b. Fill in the columns of the Weather Data Statistics form prior to and at the completion of each operation as follows--

(1) MO/YR. Reporting month and year. Enter the current calendar month and year.

(2) INSTALLATION. Name of installation/activity and office of responsibility.

(3) DEMOLITION RANGE LOCATION. Self-explanatory.

(4) DAY/TIME. Enter the day of the month and time of the readings prior to and just after each disposal operation. The day should be entered once for each day. The time entry shall be made with each new set of readings. Military time shall be recorded, based on the 24-hour clock.

(5) TEMP. Temperature. Record the temperature from the temperature measuring device.

(6) PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY. Relative Humidity. Record the relative humidity (0 to 100 percent) from the humidity gauge.

(7) SKY CONDITION. Record the sky condition (average cloud cover) from the codes indicated below--

(8) WIND SPEED. Record the wind speed in miles per hour.

(9) WIND DIRECTION. Record the wind direction in degrees or as NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, or N as indicated by the wind direction gauge or meter.

Code	Condition
0	Clear (less than 1/10 cloud cover)
1	Scattered (1/10 to 1/2 cloud cover)
2	Broken clouds (6/10 to 8/10 cloud cover)
3	Overcast (8/10 or more cloud cover)
4	Rain

(10) LOCAL PARAMETERS. Record any local, state, or federal weather parameters required.

(11) MATERIEL DESTROYED. If weather conditions permit materiel destruction, indicate the type of operation and the amount and type of materiel that is to be destroyed and the Ammunition Transfer Record (DA Form 4508) number. Otherwise, enter "NO OPERATIONS" and circle the weather condition which limits the operation.

B-2. Instructions for completing AMC Form 2886-R-E, Weather Data Statistics - Open Burning.

a. The purpose of the Weather Data Statistics form is to document weather conditions prior to and at completion of each open burning operation. The information collected will enable operators to determine adequacy of environmental conditions for burning and ground use.

b. Fill in the columns of the Weather Data Statistics form prior to and at completion of each operation as follows--

(1) MO/YR. Reporting month and year. Enter the current calendar month and year.

(2) INSTALLATION. Name of installation/activity and office of responsibility.

(3) BURNING GROUND LOCATION. Self-Explanatory.

(4) DAY/TIME. Enter the day of the month and time of readings prior to and just after each disposal operation. The day should be entered once for each day. The time shall be made with each set of new readings. Military time shall be recorded, based on the 24-hour clock.

(5) 1/2M TEMP. One-half meter temperature. Record the temperature at the 1/2 meter elevation from the temperature measuring devise.

(6) 4M TEMP. Four meter temperature. Record the temperature at the 4 meter elevation from the temperature measuring devise.

(7) Temperature difference. Subtract the one-half meter temperature from the 4 meter temperature and record the difference in this column.

(8) CONDLAPSE CONVERSION (L, N, I). Ground level atmospheric conditions; lapse, neutral, or inversion. If the value of TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE (Col 7) is within the range of 1 degree (+1) to minus 1 degree (-1), a neutral condition exists. Enter N for a neutral weather condition. If TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE (Col 7) is 1 degree or more below zero, enter L for a lapse weather condition. If the value of TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE is 1 degree or more above zero, enter I for an inverse condition.

(9) PERCENT RELATIVE HUMIDITY. Relative Humidity. Record the relative humidity (0 to 100 percent) from the humidity gauge.

(10) WIND SPEED. Record the wind speed in miles per hour.

(11) WIND DIRECTION. Record the wind direction in degrees or as follows. NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW, or N as indicated by the wind direction gauge or meter.

(12) SKY CONDITION. Sky conditions. Record the average cloud cover from the codes indicated below:

Code	Condition
0	Clear (Less than 1/10 cloud cover)
1	Scattered clouds (1/10 to 1/2 cloud cover)
2	Broken clouds (6/10 to 8/10 cloud cover)
3	Overcast (8/10 or more cloud cover)
4	Rain

(13) MATERIEL DESTROYED. If weather conditions permit materiel destruction, indicate the type of operation and the amount and type of materiel that is to be destroyed and the Ammunition Transfer Record (DA Form 4508) number. Otherwise, enter "NO OPERATION" and circle the weather condition which limits the operation.

B-3. Weather data checklist. Forecast data required prior to detonation/burn/static fire--

- a. Date - Self-explanatory.
- b. Time - 1/2 hour after sunrise and 1/2 hour before sunset.
- c. Site - demolition grounds or disposal site.
- d. Probability of precipitation - greater than or equal to 75 percent. Information is obtained from the National Weather Service (NWS) or local weather service or expertise.
- e. Probability of thunderstorm - greater than or equal to 50 percent. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- f. Probability of electrical storm - greater than or equal to 50 percent. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- g. Wind speed - between 3 and 20 miles per hour as measured onsite.
- h. Wind direction - demolition limitations caused by wind direction is an installation unique factor.
- i. Cloud cover - greater than or equal to 80 percent. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.
- j. Cloud ceiling height - greater than or equal to 2000 feet. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.

k. Air pollution advisory or alert - demolition limitations caused by air pollution is an installation unique factor and would be determined by the local Health Department.

l. Visibility - greater than or equal to 1 mile. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.

m. Other (i.e., clearing index) - installation unique. Information is obtained from the NWS or local weather service or expertise.

B-4. Minimum onsite data required. Minimum onsite data required at actual time of detonation/burn/static fire--

- a. Date.
- b. Time.
- c. Site.
- d. Precipitation.
- e. Thunderstorm.
- f. Electrical Storm.
- g. Wind Speed.
- h. Wind Direction.

Note 1: If burn or static fire lasts longer than 10 minutes, onsite continuous wind speed/wind direction data recording are required for the duration of the burn, and data must be retained for 3 years.

Note 2: Averaging times for all on site quantitative measurements of wind speed/wind direction must be for at least 5 minutes.

WEATHER DATA STATISTICS - OPEN BURNING

REPORTING MONTH/YEAR:[illegible]

APPENDIX C

ELECTRONIC WEATHER STATION, PORTABLE,
BATTERY OPERATED, DATA RECORDING

C-1. Example of Weather equipment listed in GSA Contract GO-OOF-7368A for burning ground operations--

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Part No</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	100766	Electronic Weather Station (EWS), complete system for wind speed, wind direction, and temperature. Includes sensors, signal conditioners, extender card, dashing circuit, variable time constant, multiplexing recorder, environmental enclosure, 24-hour time mark, voltage outputs, sensor carrying case, one roll chart paper, 35-foot sensor cables, and instruction manual.
1	R.H.	Relative Humidity Sensor, 0-100 percent R.H. +/- 5 percent with 35-foot cable.
1	T	Temperature probe with shield and 35-foot cable, -40 to +120 degrees Fahrenheit, +/- 0.1 degree Fahrenheit.
1	100782	Portable 16 channel cassette data acquisition system (CDAS), mounted in separate environmental enclosure with cables from EWS to CDAS.

C-2. Depending on installation requirements, the EWS can be used portable with a tripod or installed permanently on a tower--

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Part No</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	C-33	10-meter tower.
1	100253	Expandable tripod mast.

C-3. Recommended additional operating supplies--

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Part No</u>	<u>Description</u>
12	400623	Cassette tape, digital, 300-foot
12	C6694	Chart paper (31 days), English divisions.

APPENDIX D

RESOURCE RECOVERY AND DISPOSITION ACCOUNT (RRDA/B5A)
DODAAC AND TRANSACTIONSD-1. DOD activity address codes. DoD activity address codes for
RRDA/B5A--

W81AET - Blue Grass Army Depot
 W81AEU - Savanna Army Depot Activity
 W81AEW - McAlester Army Ammunition Plant
 W81AEX - Tooele Army Depot
 W81AEY - Anniston Army Depot
 W81AEO - Letterkenny Army Depot
 W81AE1 - Pine Bluff Arsenal
 W81AE2 - Red River Army Depot
 W81AE3 - Rock Island Arsenal
 W81AE4 - Rocky Mountain Arsenal
 W81AE5 - Seneca Army Depot Activity
 W81AE6 - Sierra Army Depot
 W81AE7 - Crane Army Ammunition Activity
 W81AE8 - Hawthorne Army Ammunition Plant

D-2. Items presenting safety hazards. For assets posing a safety hazard per DA Pamphlet 738-750 and current Field Operating Instructions (FOI), a document identifier code (DIC) D9Z with management code M will be used for these transactions. These assets will not be reflected in the RRDA/B5A demilitarization account as actual demilitarization will take place immediately due to the safety factors involved. This process is valid for all Services except Marine Corps. Storage locations will use the following assigned document number when processing Marine Corps materiel under provisions of this paragraph.

Anniston Army Depot	BAD	MMHQ50/	/0575
Blue Grass Army Depot	B47	MMHQ50/	/0576
Crane Army Ammunition Activity	BB2	MMHQ50/	/0577
Hawthorne Ammunition Plant	BD2	MMHQ50/	/0578
Letterkenny Army Depot	BKD	MMHQ50/	/0579
McAlester Army Ammunition Activity	BC2	MMHQ50/	/0580
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AD1	MMHQ50/	/0581
Red River Army Depot	BRD	MMHQ50/	/0582
Seneca Army Depot Activity	B4D	MMHQ50/	/0583
Sierra Army Depot	B2D	MMHQ50/	/0584
Tooele Army Depot	BTD	MMHQ50/	/0585
Savanna Army Depot Activity	B3D	MMHQ50/	/0586

D-3. RRDA/B5A Transactions.

a. For shipment of items--

(1) The inventory manager will issue a requisition document (document identifier code A0-xxx) to ship the item from wholesale to the

RRDA/B5A, the card column (cc) 67-69 of the AO-xxx document will contain the "RIC to" of the receiving installation with cc 45-50 containing the DOD activity address code (DODAAC) of the receiving installation.

(2) An AR document initiated by the installation will confirm shipment of assets.

(3) A D6 document initiated by the installation will receipt the assets into the RRDA/B5A.

(4) A D9Z document with GJ fund code will be initiated by the depot to drop assets from the RRDA/B5A records following demilitarization. The document number will be obtained from the PRON authorizing demilitarization. This will permit closed loop accountability.

b. The following procedures apply to components, packaging materiel, and other situations where the depot/installation will initiate the transactions--

(1) Components generated during the demilitarization process to be returned to the field service account will be reported on a D6L document. The PRON with authorization will give component direction.

(2) Components generated during the demilitarization process to be picked up in the RRDA/B5A for later destruction will be reported on a DIC D6A document by the depot/installation. The PRON with authorization will give component direction.

(3) Maintenance line rejects will also be reported on a D6A document by the depot/installation.

(4) Serviceable used packing materiel and components will be processed as automatic returns according to AMCCOM's annual memorandum directing their disposition, or report as excess per chapter 7, AR 725-50, 30 Sep 85, Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.

(5) Unserviceable generations of packaging materiel will be processed to landfill or property disposal as appropriate per SB 755-1, 20 Mar 81, Disposition of Used Ammunition Packing Material and Certain Specified Ammunition Components.

(6) A materiel adjustment reclassification transaction DAC document will transfer unserviceable assets to condition code (CC) H.

(7) Upon receipt of this transaction the inventory manager at AMCCOM will initiate an AO document to transfer these CC-H assets from the wholesale account.

APPENDIX E

CONVENTIONAL AMMUNITION DEMILITARIZATION PRODUCTION REPORT

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PRON / ITEM:

OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP

RDS SCH

STON SCH

RDS ACT

STON ACT

REMARKS

=====

PRON / ITEM:

OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP

RDS SCH

STON SCH

RDS ACT

STON ACT

REMARKS

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APPENDIX F

DEMILITARIZATION PRIORITY SYSTEM

The Demilitarization Priority System evaluates each proposed project based on a specific funding level and specific criteria weighted according to current program guidance. A project listing is generated which specifies, in order, the projects to fund. The evaluation criteria are--

a. Open burn/open detonation (OB/OD). This method of disposal will be given highest priority.

b. Authority priorities. This is priority placed upon a demilitarization project based on its importance to be completed. This includes projects at Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations, projects with significant interests to the AMC Command Group and/or Congress and projects requiring incremental funding.

c. Demilitarization Costs. All costs for labor, overhead, operations, transportation, packing, crating, and handling and any recovery/recycling proceeds are taken into account within the prioritization system.

d. Storage Space Impact. Higher priority is given to installations whose available storage is less than 15 percent.

e. Hazards. The priority is assigned if a project will produce any hazardous waste or poses an environmental impact.

f. Project Executability. Past experience with the particular or like items, availability of the technical data package, and equipment/facilities available are all taken into account when evaluating project executability.

g. Small Lot. Clearing the project NSN from the RRDA/B5A inventory or from the installation is given additional consideration.

h. Recycle/salvage Requirements. This element is factored in when any recycle/salvage/scrap will be generated for the operation.

GLOSSARY

TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ADS	Automated Data Systems
ADSM	Automated Data Systems Manual
AMC	Army Materiel Command
AMCCOM	Army Armament Munitions and Chemical Command
APE	Ammunition Peculiar Equipment
AR	Army Regulation
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CAAA	Crane Army Ammunition Activity
CDAS	Cassette data acquisition system
cc	Card column
CC	Condition code
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CCSS	Commodity Command Standard Systems
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
COCO	Contractor-Owned Contractor-Operated
CN	O-chlorobenzamalononitrile
CONUS	Continental United States
CS	Chloroacetophenone
CWP	Contaminated Waste Processor
DA	Department of Army
DDT	Detonation/Deflagration Test
DESCOM	U.S. Army Depot System Command
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DOD	Department of Defense
DODAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DOT	Demilitarization Operations Team or Department of Transportation
DMWR	Depot Maintenance Work Requirement
DRMO	Defense Reutilization Marketing Office
DRMS	Defense Reutilization Marketing Services
DSR	Depot Surveillance Record
EMAIL	Electronic Mail
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIMS	Explosive Safety Information System
EWI	Explosive Waste Incinerator
EWS	Electronic Weather Station
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FOI	Field Operation Instructions
GOCO	Government-Owned Contractor-Operated
GOGO	Government-Owned Government-Operated
HC	Hexachloroethane
HE	High Explosive
HQ	Headquarters
ICUZ	Installation Compatible Use Zone
IOC	Industrial Operations Command
ICP	Inventory Control Point
ICAMP	Integrated Conventional Ammunition Maintenance Plan

IH	Industrial Hygienist
LOI	Letter of Instruction
MCN	Management Control Number
MICOM	Missile Command
MIDAS	Munition Items Disposition Action System
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Request and Issue Processing
MIMEX	Major Item Materiel Excess System
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
NAVSEA	Naval Sea
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NSN	National Stock Number
NWS	National Weather Service
OB	Open burning
OD	Open detonation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Agency
PEP	Propellants, Explosive and Pyrotechnics
PLCO	Plant Clearance Officer
PN	Part Number
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PRON	Procurement Request Order Number
PSR	Program Status Report
PWD	Procurement Work Directive
QASAS	Quality Assurance Specialist Ammunition Surveillance
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCS	Reports Control Symbol
RDTE	Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation
REACH	RDTE Excess Ammunition Clearing House
RIC	Routing identifier code
RP	Red Phosphorus
RRDA	Resource Recovery and Disposition Account
SDS	Standard Depot System
SMCA	Single Manager for Conventional Ammunition
SOP	Standing Operating Procedures
SOPR	Standing Operating Procedure Regulation
TAMMS	The Army Maintenance Management System
TCLP	Toxic Characteristic Leaching Process
TECOM	Test and Evaluation Command
TO	Technical Order
TSD	Treatment/Storage/Disposal
UN	United Nations
USADACS	Army Defense Ammunition Center and School
USAEHA	U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency
USATCES	U.S. Army Technical Center for Explosive Safety
UV	Ultra Violet
WARS	Worldwide Ammunition Reporting System
WP	White Phosphorus